

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1355

Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1951

## McGovern To Be Chief Speaker At West Coast Dedication

The West Coast Dedication Committee has announced that the chief speaker for the ceremonies in San Francisco, October 12, will be John F. McGovern, 1949 President of N.C.A. His address will wind up the luncheon and afternoon program scheduled to begin at 1 p.m. in Peacock Court, Hotel Mark Hopkins, with President H. J. Barnes presiding.

Before Mr. McGovern speaks, an invocation will be delivered by The Reverend Robert Boyd Munger, D.D., Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley, Calif. Fred M. Moss, a member of the West Coast Dedication Committee, will be Master of Ceremonies for this program. He will introduce Vice President Frederick C. Heinz, who will speak in acknowledgment of the contributions to the buildings fund; H. Thomas Austern, Chief

(Please turn to page 334)

## Delmarva Tomatoes

Supplementary Regulation 1 to CPR 55 will allow tomato canners in the Delmarva peninsula area to make an upward adjustment in their prices to correct a hardship condition under the regulation as it now stands, according to the Office of Price Stabilization.

Canners in the area will be permitted to decrease their 1948 base period raw material cost for tomatoes by \$7.50 a ton. Under CPR 55, canners take their 1948 selling price and add to it permitted raw material and canning cost increases incurred since then. The effect of the reduction in base period costs will be to increase the amount of canners' cost increases, thus allowing them a higher price for their canned product.

OPS said that the relief action is necessary to prevent hardship situations for canners in the three-state area, embracing Delaware, Accomac and Northampton counties in Virginia, and counties in Maryland which lie east of Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River. In 1948, OPS explained, a very short crop on the peninsula forced canners to pay a very high price for tomatoes.

## Convention Room Requirements

Reservation forms for rooms at the 1952 Convention were mailed on September 19 to N.C.A. members with the request that they be filled out promptly and returned not later than October 15 to R. F. Alexander, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., who again is handling the detail of assigning rooms.

The 1952 Convention will be held in Atlantic City, January 19-24.

In his letter accompanying the mailing of room reservation forms, Secretary Campbell pointed out that the 1952 Convention again brings together canners, brokers, buyers, and suppliers at the same time in fulfillment of the express wishes of the N.C.A. membership.

The housing situation accordingly will be very acute, and it is earnestly requested that each member do his part to help relieve the critical situation by (1) utilizing double rooms for double occupancy, (2) reducing the number of requests for single rooms, (3) withholding requests for parlor facilities unless actually essential, and (4) holding all requirements to a minimum.

The N.C.A. has been allotted the Traymore, Shelburne, and Ritz-Carlton Hotels. In addition, the N.C.A. will use the following hotels jointly with the N.F.B.A. and C.M.&S.A.: Brighton, Columbus, Lafayette, Jefferson, Morton, and President.

As in the past, reservations for members will be made by room numbers, the N.C.A. advising the hotel of

the room numbers assigned to the N.C.A. member, together with their arrival and departure dates, and sending duplicate of such notice to the member, who will then receive confirmation direct from the hotel.

In spite of the tight housing situation, the N.C.A. will make every effort to assign rooms in a hotel of the N.C.A. group that will as nearly as possible furnish the facilities requested. There is a possibility, however, depending on the demand, that rooms might have to be limited.

## Materials Costs under CPR 22

The Office of Price Stabilization has issued Amendment 26 to CPR 22 which will, under some circumstances, give canners of products subject to the regulation an option to propose a method for calculating increased materials costs in lieu of those specified in the regulation.

Sections 10 through 16 of CPR 22 provide four alternative methods for calculating increased costs of materials to be added to a base period price in determining ceiling prices for prod-

(Please turn to page 330)

## CPR 56 Made Effective as to Fruit Cocktail, Fruits for Salad, Cling Peaches, Pears in California, and Other Mixed Fruits

The Office of Price Stabilization on September 19 issued Amendment 5 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56, adding to the list of products to be priced under that regulation canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad (including other canned fruit mixtures), clingstone peaches, and pears in California.

Amendment 5 becomes effective September 24 or any earlier date which a canner may select. It establishes fac-

tors for increases in cost other than raw material.

OPS explained that the cost increase factors for these items reflect appropriate allowances for differences between earnings on sales by packers during the 1948 base period of CPR 56 and those prevailing in the 1946-49 postwar period.

Copies of Amendment 5 were mailed by N.C.A. to all fruit canners and the amendment is reproduced on page 331.

## DEFENSE

### Sterile Canned Meat

The mandatory deadline for manufacturers of sterile canned meat and dry sausage to file new ceiling prices for these products has been extended by the Office of Price Stabilization from September 15 to November 1. Filing of new ceilings is required by SR 15 to CPR 22. The postponement was authorized by Amendment 1.

OPS said the final filing date is being extended to give manufacturers more time in which to determine their ceilings under SR 15, issued July 30. Canned meat manufacturers, however, may use new ceilings which might have already been or will be filed before November 1, or ceilings for their items as determined by the GCPR until the final filing date.

### Blackberry Crop Loss

The ceiling price regulation for blackberries for canning and freezing will reflect increases in growers' prices for these items resulting from substantial crop losses in producing areas, it was announced this week.

The maximum raw material costs for such blackberries in Washington and Oregon which, if paid, may be reflected in ceiling prices will be 17.9 cents per pound, OPS said. The legal minimum is 14.1 cents.

These adjustments are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 402 (d) (3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, which requires that appropriate allowances shall be made in ceiling prices for processed agricultural commodities to reflect substantial reductions in merchantable crop yields, unusual increases in the cost of production and other hazards in connection with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

The normal legal minima for blackberries in Washington and Oregon were adjusted to reflect the decrease in the current crop compared to the 10-year, 1941-50, average, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A forthcoming amendment to the canned fruit regulation and a frozen fruit regulation soon to be issued will contain raw material adjustment factors for these fruits which processors will use in determining their ceilings.

### CPR 22, Amendment 26

(Concluded from page 329)

ucts covered by the regulation. Experience has shown that in certain exceptional cases multi-product processors may have accounting systems and systems of materials control that make the use of any one of these methods difficult. By Amendment 26, a new section 16(a) has been added to CPR 22 to permit a processor under such circumstances to propose another method for calculating increased costs of materials which will achieve the same basic result. Any processor who desires to do this must submit the method to the Director of Price Stabilization for approval and accompany it with a showing of the exceptional circumstances requiring its use. A proposed method may not be used prior to receipt of such approval in writing.

This option is open only to those processors of products subject to CPR 22 who have not already filed Public Form No. 8 showing computation of ceiling prices made in accordance with provisions of the regulation. Canners are reminded that the mandatory effective date of CPR 22 has been extended indefinitely but with an option to make the regulation effective on any date prior to the mandatory effective date. There is, therefore, still no requirement that a calculation be made and a Form No. 8 filed unless a canner elects to make the regulation effective as to him prior to the eventual mandatory effective date.

The text of the amendatory provisions of Amendment 26, which also includes a correction of a typographical error, follows:

#### AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

1. Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is amended by adding a new section after section 16, designated section 16a and reading as follows:

SEC. 16a. *Option to propose a method.* If you have not already filed Public Form No. 8 showing computations made in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and believe that none of the four alternative methods available to you for calculating the "materials cost adjustment" can practically be used by you, you may propose a substitute method in the manner specified in the following paragraph of this section. It is the opinion of the Director of Price Stabilization that the four methods offered provide adequate alternatives for all businesses, and a substitute plan will be considered only in exceptional cases of multi-product manufacturers whose established accounting practices and system of materials control and distribution are of such a nature as to make the use of any of the four alternative methods extremely difficult.

This must be affirmatively shown in the application. Your proposed method must follow the same general techniques, definitions and limitations as the four alternative methods already provided and must achieve the same basic results.

You should submit your proposed method in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., stating the reasons why you believe it appropriate and necessary, and why none of the four alternative methods can practically be used by you, and setting forth in detail the steps to be taken under your proposed method. You may, if you prefer, submit your proposed method without actually calculating your ceiling prices under it, but you must show why the proposed method will reach the same basic results as any of the four alternative methods. Unless and until the Director of Price Stabilization approves your proposal in writing you may not use it.

2. The seventh sentence in section 8(c) is amended by inserting the word "or" between the word "unemployment" and the word "compensation" so that the sentence reads as follows: "You may also add to your recomputed payroll a dollar amount to reflect for the labor covered by that payroll, any increase between the end of your base period and March 15, 1951, in the cost to you of required payments under Federal Insurance Contributions Act, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and any state or local unemployment or compensation law."

### Correction in Text of CPR 56

Following is the text of a correction to CPR 56, issued last week by the Office of Price Stabilization:

#### TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

#### Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 56, Amdt. 4, Corr.]

#### CPR 56—CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PROCESSED FRUITS AND BERRIES OF THE 1951 PACK

#### ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS COVERED, CLARIFICATION OF RAW MATERIAL ADJUSTMENT, AND MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS

##### Correction

Due to clerical error, amendment 4 to CPR 56 issued August 23, 1951 (16 F. R. 8587) contains a misprint in the amended section 2 (d) (2). Accordingly, subparagraph (iii) of section 2 (d) (2) is corrected to read as follows:

(iii) Multiply the average raw material cost adjustment per ton (or other unit of purchase) as determined under section 2 (d) (1) by the total number of tons (or other unit of purchase) used in 1948.

## Text of CPR 56, Amendment 5

Following is the text of Amendment 5 to CPR 56, issued by OPS September 19 and effective not later than September 24:

### TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

#### Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 56, Amdt. 5]

#### CPR 56—CERTAIN PROCESSED FRUITS AND BERRIES OF THE 1951 PACK

##### ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS COVERED AND MISCELLANEOUS CLARIFICATIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 5 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56, as amended, is hereby issued.

##### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 56 adds factors for cost increases other than sugar and raw materials for canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, clingstone peaches and California pears.

Under the formula method used in this regulation the ceiling price is computed by first determining a base price and then by adjusting that base price, as defined in the regulation, by an allowance for cost increases other than raw material costs and then by an allowance for changes in sugar and raw material costs since the base period. Accordingly, although all principal fruits and berries were included in the regulation, as originally issued, with respect to the computation of sugar and raw material adjustments, it was necessary to accumulate sufficient data to determine the appropriate allowances for other cost increases. By this amendment, such adjustment factors are provided for a number of additional canned fruits so that the ceiling prices for those fruits can be computed under the regulation as amended. The resulting ceiling prices for each of the new products will exceed generally the prices now prevailing or the prices prevailing during the period January 25, 1951-February 24, 1951.

The California fruit canning industry informally represented to the Office of Price Stabilization that base prices for canned fruit cocktail, clingstone peaches and California pears were abnormally depressed. They requested that any adjustment factors in Table I for these products reflect allowances for these base period maladjustments. In support of this contention they supplied data on prices and costs. These data were examined to determine the extent, if any, by which earn-

ings of all types of canners were abnormally depressed in the base period relative to the average realized in 1946-49. These four years were selected since they covered the most recent period representative of normal competitive conditions for the industry. Accordingly, the adjustment factors added by this amendment to Table I of Section 2 (b) for canned fruit cocktail, clingstone peaches, and California pears reflect appropriate allowances for differences between earnings on sales during the 1948 base period and those prevailing during the entire postwar period.

Under the existing regulation, some processors have not been able to determine ceiling prices because no sales were made during the base period. To enable such processors to use the provisions of the regulation, this amendment establishes a substitute base period consisting of the 60 days beginning with and including the first day in 1948 subsequent to the normal base period that the processor made a sale of any item of the product.

Section 2 (a) (3) has been amended to make it clear that if you figure one base price for a group of factories, you may use only one "base period" for each such group of factories. Similarly, section 2 (d) has been amended to make it clear that processors who determine one base price for such a group of factories shall figure their weighted average raw material costs on the basis of their raw material costs for all of the factories included in such group.

Section 2 (d) (2) has been amended to make it plain that processors shall use the simple average of their yields per ton. This necessity for using a simple average, rather than a weighted average, has previously been set forth in the reporting form for this regulation.

The permitted adjustments for raw material cost increases for pears and prunes (fresh) in Oregon and Washington and for freestone peaches in "All Other States" have been increased. These increases conform to a public statement previously issued by the Office of Price Stabilization. They were made because of substantial crop losses in the affected producing areas.

Section 2 (h) as originally issued was left blank with the notation that special pricing provisions for mixed fruits were to be added by amendment. Accordingly, this amendment provides the method to be followed in determining ceiling prices for fruit cocktail and other mixed fruits.

This amendment also includes a number of miscellaneous corrections and clarifications. The paragraph immediately preceding section 1 is amended so as to set forth the proper statement of authority. Section 19 (a) has been changed so as to clarify certain of the reporting provisions

when a processor borrows prices. The definition of "item" in section 26 (b) has been expanded so as to conform to the definition of "item" in CPR 42.

The changes effected in CPR 56 by this amendment are, in large part, the result of informal suggestions of the industry affected. While formal consultations with representatives of the industry were not practicable, it is the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that these changes reflect generally the views of the industry.

##### AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 (a) is amended by adding to the list of products covered the following:

Canned fruit cocktail.  
Canned fruits for salad.  
Canned clingstone peaches.

2. Section 2 (a) (1) is amended by adding immediately after the second sentence thereof the following sentence: "If you made no sales of any item of a product during the base period as defined in section 26, you shall use as a substitute base period the 60 days beginning with and including the first day in 1948 subsequent to the base period as defined in section 26 that you made a sale of any item of such product."

3. Section 2 (a) (3) is amended by adding immediately after the second sentence thereof, the following sentence: "You shall use only one 'base period' for each such group of factories. Such 'base period' shall begin with the first day of pack of any item of such product being priced at the factory in such group having the earliest pack."

4. Table I in section 2 (b) is amended by adding the following:

Product	Area		Adjustment factor
	No.	States included	
Canned pears.....	III	California	1.08
Canned fruit cocktail....	I	All States	1.07
Canned fruits for salad (including canned fruit mixtures).	I	do	1.06
Canned clingstone peaches (No. 10 pie).	I	do	1.40
Canned clingstone peaches (all other items).	I	do	1.085

5. The first sentence of section 2 (d) is deleted and the following is substituted:

(d) Next, you shall determine your raw material adjustment in accordance with the procedure of this paragraph. If you have determined a base price for a group of factories under paragraph (a) (3) of this section, in making the raw material adjustments under this paragraph you shall figure your weighted average raw material costs per ton (or other unit of purchase) on the basis of raw material



costs for all of the factories included in the group. . . .

6. The first sentence of section 2 (d) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) You then divide your average raw material cost adjustment per ton (or other unit of purchase) by the simple average of your yields per ton (or other unit of purchase) of the raw material for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 (or such of these years during which you processed the product), reduced to dozen containers of the product, and adjusted for grade yield distribution according to your customary practice during such period. . . .

7. Table III in section 2 (d) is amended by changing the permitted adjustments in dollars per unit as follows:

Peaches, freestone—All other States from +16.31 to +46.61.  
Pears—Oregon, Washington from -7.50 to +5.90.  
Prunes (fresh)—Washington, Oregon from +28.00 to +31.09.

8. Section 2 (h) is amended to read as follows:

(h) *Special pricing provisions for mixed fruits, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruit or berry juices and mixed fruit or berry nectars.* If you process an item of mixed fruits, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruit or berry juices or mixed fruit or berry nectars, you shall figure your ceiling price as follows:

(1) Multiply your "base price" as determined under paragraph (a) of this section, by the appropriate figure named in Table I in paragraph (b) of this section, for the item you are pricing. The resulting figure is your "adjusted base price."

(2) Determine your adjustment for sugar cost increases under paragraph (c) of this section and add the result to your adjusted base price. The resulting figure is your "adjusted base price including adjustment for sugar cost increases."

(3) Determine the raw material adjustment by the following procedure:

(i) For each fresh fruit ingredient, such as peaches, pears and grapes, determine the difference between your 1948 "weighted average raw material cost" and, up to the time of the computation of your ceiling price for the item, your 1951 "weighted average raw material cost" per ton (or other unit of purchase), delivered or contracted to be delivered, at your factory in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d) (1) of this section, and subject to the limitations of Table III. You then divide your average raw material cost adjustment per ton (or other unit of purchase), by your case yield per ton (or other unit of purchase) of raw material for the year 1948 for each separate ingredient of fresh fruit. The result is your raw material adjustment per case of finished product for each separate fresh fruit ingredient.

EXAMPLE: (24/2½ FRUIT COCKTAIL)

	Peaches	Pears	Grapes
Weighted average raw material cost:			
1951.....	\$74.20	\$91.50	\$80.00
1948.....	63.10	118.00	60.00
Difference—Increase (decrease).....	11.10	(36.50)	20.00
1948 case yield per ton (24/2½ fruit cocktail).....	82.0	78.0	450.0
Raw material adjustment per case of finished product (24/2½ fruit cocktail).....	\$0.135	(\$0.340)	\$0.044

(ii) For each ingredient of processed fruit, such as canned apricots, cherries and pineapple whether processed by you or purchased from other suppliers, determine the difference between your 1948 weighted average cost and your 1951 weighted average cost per case, per pound or other unit of production or acquisition for each such ingredient used. Your 1948 cost shall be the actual cost of production or purchase delivered at your plant and your 1951 cost shall be the cost (up to the time of the computation of your ceiling price for the item) produced, delivered, or contracted to be delivered, at your plant. In no event shall the 1951 cost of ingredients purchased exceed your supplier's ceiling price, delivered at your plant, at the time of computation of your material cost increase. If you yourself processed these ingredients and they are covered by this regulation, in computing your 1951 costs you shall be limited to the permitted adjustments of Table III in determining your cost of the processed ingredients and to the permitted increases of Table I applied to your 1948 costs in determining your costs other than sugar and raw material.

Divide the difference in cost of each ingredient obtained by the calculation in the preceding paragraph by the 1948 yield in cases of finished product (such as fruit cocktail), per case, pound, or other unit of production or acquisition. The result is the increase (or decrease) per case of finished product for each ingredient of processed fruit.

EXAMPLE: (24/2½ FRUIT COCKTAIL)

	Canned cherries	Canned pineapple
Unit of purchase (case).....	6/10	6/10
Weighted average cost:		
1951.....	\$13.40	\$5.75
1948.....	\$12.50	\$5.10
Difference—Increase.....	\$0.90	\$0.65
1948 yield of 24/2½ fruit cocktail per case of cherries or pineapple (cases).....	30	12
Permitted increase per case of 24/2½ fruit cocktail for ingredients of processed fruits, canned cherries and canned pineapple.....	\$0.03	\$0.05

(iii) You then obtain the sum of all the raw material adjustments per case

of finished product under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph and the adjustment for ingredients of processed fruits, canned cherries and canned pineapple in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, reduce to dozens of containers of finished product and adjust for grade yield distribution according to your customary practice. The result of the computation in this subdivision is your upward or downward adjustment for raw material costs in dozens of containers of the item of mixed fruits, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad or mixed fruit juice or nectar.

(iv) *Your ceiling price.* If the final result of the calculations in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph is an increase, you shall add the increase to your "adjusted base price including adjustment for sugar cost increases" as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph. If the final result of the calculations in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph is a decrease, you shall subtract the decrease from your "adjusted base price including adjustment for sugar cost increases" as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

The result is your ceiling price f.o.b. factory per dozens of containers for the item of mixed fruits, fruit cocktail and fruits for salad, or mixed fruit juices or nectars.

9. Section 19 (a) is amended by adding the following sentence after the first sentence thereof: "If you determine your ceiling price for an item under section 6 (a) of this regulation you shall furnish the names and addresses of the processors from whom you borrowed ceiling prices, together with the ceiling prices borrowed."

10. Section 26 (d) is amended by adding to the end thereof the following sentence: "Brand names shall not in themselves constitute separate items."

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

*Effective date:* This amendment is effective September 24, 1951, or such earlier date as you may select. If you select such earlier date, this amendment becomes effective as to you upon that date for all products added by this amendment.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.  
September 19, 1951.

#### Hotel and Travel Reservations

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain hotel accommodations in Washington and to obtain transportation out of Washington, particularly on weekends. If canner plan trips to Washington, it will be helpful to notify N.C.A. in advance so that hotel and transportation reservations can be made as early as possible.

## PUBLICITY

### N.C.A. Bulletin Listed in Home Economists' Magazine

*Guide for the Use of Canned Foods in Emergency Feeding*, a bulletin of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, is listed in the bibliography of an article, "Notes on Foods and Prices," in the September issue of *Practical Home Economics* magazine.

By Patricia Appleyard, assistant editor of the magazine, the article summarizes reports on the food situation. In a section entitled "In Case of Disaster," is a review of material on emergency feeding, in which the value of canned foods is pointed out. The author says that hoarding has been discouraged, but a three-day supply of foods might be kept on hand. "These might include cereal, fats, sugar, tinned meats, fruit and vegetables, fruit juices, and carbonated beverages."

### Better Homes and Gardens

The can opener is treated as an important piece of kitchen equipment in an illustrated article entitled "These Are Can Openers Plus!" in the September *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine. Advantages of each type of can opener are described with photographs.

"Install a sturdy can opener on your wall—ready for action. These deluxe models won't stick or skip, so they save both your time and patience," says the article.

Some features of the various models that are pointed out are: easy cleaning, easy removal of the can from the opener, clean-cut edges, magnet to keep the top from dropping into the opened can, and hanging flat against the wall when not in use.

### Good Housekeeping

"Here's To Tuna" is one of the short food articles in the September *Good Housekeeping* magazine.

Introducing six interesting tuna recipes, the article says, "If you have to count pennies and please fussy palates as well, try serving tuna. There are so many ways to serve it, hot or cold." Recipes range from a cold salad to more hearty cool weather favorites. Some are recommended for economy, some as "a delicious new version of an old-time favorite," or as a "different luncheon main dish."

## Parade

"Meal-In-A-Minute" was the title of the food article in the September 2 edition of *Parade*, the Sunday magazine section distributed by many leading newspapers.

In the article, Beth Merriman, *Parade's* food editor, suggested that "—if you keep a shelf well-stocked with a variety of canned and packaged foods—," you can be ready for unexpected dinner guests in a hurry.

Her menu of chilled tomato juice, pantry-shelf dinner, relishes, canned cling peach a la mode and coffee included the following: canned tomato juice, luncheon meat, peas, mushroom soup, pimientos, ripe olives, and peaches.

## RESEARCH

### Stored Product Insect Control

A Division of Stored Product Insect Investigations has been created in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, to conduct research on the control of insects that destroy stored products.

Such investigations have been conducted in a number of the Bureau's research divisions. The reorganization will permit better coordination of the research, according to USDA, and industries concerned with problems in their field will have a more centralized point of contact.

### Activities of Co-op Processors

Cooperative fruit and vegetable processors are finding it necessary to assume some of the functions, such as advertising and warehousing, formerly assumed by wholesalers, according to a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This shift results from the efforts of wholesalers to reduce their operating costs to meet competition of the bigger stores which may deal directly with the processor. As the marketing practices of cooperative and other fruit and vegetable processors are similar, much of the report should be of interest to other processors, as well as to cooperatives.

The study, a preliminary report on a Research and Marketing Act project, was made by the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration. It is published as Miscellaneous Report 151, "Marketing Canned Fruits and Vegetables Processed by Cooperatives, 1948-49."

## SUPPLIES

### Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans for fruits and vegetables, including juice, amounted to 117,763 short tons of steel during June as compared with 88,933 tons during May and 110,336 tons during June of last year, according to a report issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Shipments of cans for meat, including poultry, amounted to 11,000 short tons of steel during June as compared with 12,442 tons during May. Shipments of cans for fish and sea food were not reported for June, 1951.

	Jan. through June 1950	1951 (in short tons of steel)
Fruit and vegetable (including juice).....	361,482	434,462
Fish and sea food.....	49,387	(a)
Meat, including poultry..	(a)	79,401

(a) Total not given to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

### Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of wide-mouth glass containers for food amounted to 2,326,366 gross in July as compared with 2,289,335 gross in June and 2,684,463 gross in July of last year, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Shipments of narrow-neck food containers amounted to 738,371 gross in July as compared with 908,249 gross in June and 843,814 gross in July of last year.

	Jan. through July 1950	1951 (quantities expressed in gross)
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses).....	15,611,077	15,963,589
Narrow-neck food.....	5,907,571	6,573,064
Beverage, nonreturnable..	(a)	113,131

(a) Total not given to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

In writing or telegraphing the  
National Canners Association's  
Western Branch Laboratory,

address—

1950 Sixth Street,  
Berkeley 2, Calif.

Telephone—

Thornwall 3-9762

## STATISTICS

### 1950 Packs of Vegetables

The first compilations of the packs of carrots and peas, succotash, triple succotash, and mixed vegetables have been made by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. Following are summaries of the 1950 packs:

#### 1950 Pack of Carrots and Peas

	Total (actual cases)
Northeast .....	206,407
Midwest .....	846,717
West .....	217,907
U. S. Total .....	1,271,031

#### 1950 Pack of Succotash (Lima Beans and Corn)

	Total (actual cases)
Northeast and East .....	170,987
Other states .....	49,187
U. S. Total .....	214,124

Other states include Calif., Ind., Ohio, and Wis.

#### 1950 Pack of Triple Succotash (Lima Beans, Corn, and Tomatoes)

	Total (actual cases)
U. S. Total .....	196,168

#### 1950 Pack of Mixed Vegetables

	Total (actual cases)
Midwest .....	3,282,356
Other states .....	870,204
U. S. Total .....	3,652,560

Other states include Calif., Md., and Pa.

### Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1950 (thousands of dozens)	1951
Canner stocks, Jan. 1 .....	55,841	62,463
Pack, Jan. thru Aug. ....	77,079	77,270
Supply .....	182,420	189,723
Canner stocks, Sept. 1 .....	45,887	56,065
Canner shipments, Aug. ....	13,563	10,029
Canner shipments, Jan. thru Aug. ....	87,033	83,652

### Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut

The following report on bulk sauerkraut in canners' hands, which was compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, represents kraut cut from the 1950 crop of cabbage and consists of the bulk kraut on hand in vats and in cases of canned kraut converted to barrels, 10 cases to the barrel regardless of can size.

	June 1, 1951	Aug. 1, 1951
	(in 45-gallon barrels)	
Northeast .....	128,378	91,065
Midwest .....	109,787	88,879
South .....	9,046	15,312
West .....	12,965	9,324
U. S. Total .....	259,546	201,290

### Dedication Room Reservations

The West Coast Dedication Committee this week turned over to the San Francisco and Berkeley hotels all requests for accommodations that have been indicated by those planning to attend the West Coast dedication. The committee has been advised that these room requests will be confirmed direct by the respective hotels.

### West Coast Dedication

(Continued from page 329)

Counsel of N.C.A., who will deal with the part played by the late Frank E. Gorrell in establishing the original West Coast laboratory; and Dr. J. Russell Esty, Director of the Western Branch Laboratory, who will make acknowledgments of the West Coast staff of the new facilities made available to them at Berkeley.

All of these portions of the program will take place in San Francisco. Earlier that day, starting at 10 a.m., ceremonies will be held at the new building, 1950 Sixth Street, Berkeley, in the area fronting the main entrance. President Barnes will preside and there will be an invocation by The Reverend Dr. Munger. This will be followed by greetings from The Honorable Laurence L. Cross, Mayor of the City of Berkeley; remarks by W. F. Dietrich, Chairman of the N.C.A. Buildings Committee; and the presentation of the keys to the building to President Barnes by Herbert E. Gray, Chairman of the Western Building Subcommittee. Another fea-

ture of the morning program in Berkeley will be the formal presentation of the mural on the wall of the lobby of the new building by Cecil R. Tulley, president of the Association of Canners State and Regional Secretaries, and acceptance on behalf of N.C.A. by Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell.

The West Coast Dedication Committee, under the chairmanship of Norman L. Waggoner, has outlined all these plans and has arranged through a hospitality committee consisting of executives of the can companies for bus transportation from the Mark Hopkins Hotel to Berkeley to convey people to the 10 o'clock ceremonies there and for return transportation from Berkeley to the luncheon and afternoon events in San Francisco.

## TRAFFIC

### Minimum Carloading Order

The Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission has asked N.C.A. to advise canners receiving the special 30-day permit that the permit is granted only in hardship cases under the 65,000-pound heavy loading order and is not to be used as a carloading advantage over competitors.

ICC also asked that canners using the 30-day permit report, in addition to the number and weight of cars forwarded under the permit, the number and weight of cars which meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the order (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 16, page 233).

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